

NUMBER 43

The Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee
Railroad

A writer, in the Cincinnati Commercial makes the following statement, in regard to this important enterprise:

Railroad Company was incorporated last winter by the Legislature of Kentucky—the act of incorporation being approved February 15, 1865. The stockholders met at Erie, Pennsylvania, on the first Monday in May last, and elected officers of the Company, as follows: P. G. Finn, Presi-

dent; Benjamin Grant, Secretary; B. S. Stearns, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is constituted as follows: J. Towner, Benjamin Grant, P. G. Finn, H. S. Stearns, W. B. Dodge, all of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Colonel S. M. Barnes, of Irvine, and Hon. James H. Embury, of Richmond, Kentucky. The office of the Company is, for the present, at Erie, Penna.

"The charter is very liberal and comprehensive. The capital stock is two millions, in shares of one hundred dollars each. Considerable stock is already taken by railroad and oil operators in Pennsylvania. I understand that the company is now negotiating with European capitalists, engaged in an emigration scheme, who may take the entire stock of the road, at

service, I am informed that subscription books will soon be opened in this city, and an opportunity be offered for our citizens to make such investments as will make this, in reality, a Cincinnati enterprise. When the great feasibility of the proposed route is fully considered, and the vital bearing the road will have upon the commercial interests of this city comes to be fully appreciated, I am confident that our people will take hold of the work with the energy that

The contemplated route of the Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad, which is considered with reference to its directness, grades, for the agricultural and mineral resources of the country, and the extent to which it is so, is undoubtedly superior to any other that is, or that can be proposed. Commencing at Paris, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, (which we are already in communication by rail,) the route proceeds across the Red River, passes along the Kentucky River, through Irvine in Eschit County, to Pector, in Orsley County, thence to Manchester, in Clay County, thence to Bainbridge, in Knox County, thence to Cumberland Ford, and out through Cumberland Gap. The distance is about 100 miles. As can be seen

on the map, this constitutes pretty nearly an air line, and I am assured that there are no heavy grades or abrupt curves throughout the entire distance. The route pierces and opens up the most valuable coal, iron, salt and lumber regions found in any State of the Union. Valuable iron mines and furnaces, and wells yielding the highest known per centum of salt lie upon and contiguous to the route. It also passes over what is believed to be the great oil belt of Kentucky, where capital and enterprise are now engaged in making developments with the most daring prospects of success. The charter empowers the Company

"In 1863, President Lincoln, in the exercise of his usual sterling sense and excellent judgment, recommended to Congress the building of a railroad to connect Danville, Kentucky, with Knoxville, Tennessee, to be owned by the military government."

which he also probably fully foresaw must be very useful and necessary, as a great commercial thoroughfare, in time of peace. Congress adjourned without taking action on the subject. The road under contemplation is substantially the same as the proposed by the President, and is really better calculated to meet the same demands and serve the same purpose. The war is over, but the star of empire never sets, and the necessities of Trade are greater than ever, and peaceful Commerce demands what rampant War could force.

*The Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad must constitute an indispensable

link in the great continental highway, running in a nearly straight line from Chicago to Charleston, linking lake and sea. The growing West, and the regenerated South will carve this thoroughfare, and *it must go through!* Cincinnati will be the great central and distributing point on the line, and no one can be so blind as not to see how directly and vitally this grand enterprise is connected with our present and future prosperity."

THE EFFECT OF TREES ON CLIMATE.—The Canary Isles, when first discovered were clothed with thick forests. A great part of these woods were destroyed by the first settlers, and the result has been the lessening of the rains and the dwindling away of the springs and brooks. The

Many districts in France have been injured in respect to climate by denudation. The maritime regions of Algeria are remarkably dry, owing to the native husbandmen cutting down all the arborescent products of the forest.

RENTS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Express says:

Rents, especially rents for furnished houses, are commanding a most extravagant price, on and about Fifth avenue, especially that part from Fountainebleau street

lars per month are paid for furnish-
houses not over 18 by 75 feet! The fa-
is, the rich people that live in the count-
have nowhere to go in winter, after the
hotels fill up, and many with families

COTTON.—We hear it estimated that less than twenty five thousand bales of cotton will be produced this year on farm along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The discovery of what is true, and the practice of what is good, are the two most important objects of life.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

UP TRAINS.

Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 2:35 P. M.
Arrive at Paris at 10:14 A. M., and 6:49 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington at 11:10 A. M., and 7:45 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Lexington at 1:45 A. M., and 12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Paris at 5:36 A. M., and 4:41 P. M.
Arrive at Lexington at 10:12 A. M., and 6:00 P. M.

The morning train from Lexington, and the afternoon train from Lexington, connect with the Nicholasville train.

Mr. S. H. Pearce is our Advertising Agent in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The first Monday in next month is Court of Claims. To-c, to whom the county is indebted, must present their claims on that day, for allowance.

We have received the first number (November) of the second volume of "Hours of Home," a popular monthly devoted to Religious and Useful Literature, published by Chas. Scribner & Co., New York. We again commend this work to our readers, as one of the best periodicals in the land. It is not sectarian in its character, but contains such articles moral and religious, as all Christians will read with great pleasure. The contents of the present number are all able, interesting and entertaining. The work is only \$3 per annum.

Mr. Thos. C. Jones, of this county, sold a few days ago 19 hogs, averaging 323 pounds, at \$11.50 per hundred.

The dwelling of W. W. Alexander, Esq., of this place, was entered on last Tuesday afternoon, while the family were absent, and robbed of jewelry and money to the amount of some \$1,200. The articles were in a reticule, which was hanging up in a wardrobe. Nothing else was disturbed in the house.

Capt. Richard Hawes, has sold his large frame dwelling house, on Main Street, to Geo. M. Bedford and others, for \$6,000. The house was originally built for a boarding school, and is to be occupied hereafter for a female school.

The Hon. Garrett Davis, on Friday last, filled a petition in the Bourbon Circuit Court against the Kentucky Central Railroad and General Brinslin and Palmer, claiming \$10,000 in damages, for carrying several of his slaves out of the State, under Palmer's and Brinslin's orders. This Hon. B. J. Clay has also brought a similar suit, claiming 40,000, in damages.

Maj. S. M. Hiller sold, last week, to Mr. Thos. K. Marsh and others, his farm, containing about 270 acres, about 2 miles from Paris, on the Maysville pike, for \$105 per acre.

We understand that the Kentucky Central Railroad Company has issued orders to its conductors to stop the transportation of slaves, except they are provided with written orders from their owners. Several slaves, who presented military passes, were refused transportation on the road during last week.

Mr. Ossian Edwards offered his farm, at auction on 19th inst., but withdrew it on a bid of \$134.50 per acre. The farm contains 210 and is situated about 6 miles from Paris, on the Kiser Station pike. We understand, that he has since privately sold it at \$140 per acre.

Some time since an accident occurred at Frankfort killing four or five and maiming some six or seven persons. Suits have been brought against the Frankfort Railroad in sums varying from \$25 to \$50,000 in each case. The President of the railroad obtained a change of venue and the cases will come up at the fall term of the Henry county Circuit Court.

Mr. H. B. Clay's splendid thoroughbred mare, "Ascension," killed herself on the 19th inst., by running against a tree. She was a very fine animal, being a full sister to "Balloon," and valued at \$2,000.

The Owensboro, Ky., Monitor states that many of the peach and cherry trees in that neighborhood are out again in full bloom.

The afternoon down train on the Covington & Lexington Railroad ran off the track near Boyd's Station last Friday, smashing up one of the cars, but fortunately killing no one. One of the attaches of the train was severely bruised.

R. A. Alexander, the famous stock-raiser, pays tax, in Woodford county, Ky., on an income of \$13,900—the largest income in that county.

The Lexington Observer, of Saturday last, says:—James Kinney, a policeman in Ward No. 1, shot a couple of negro soldiers on last Tuesday, under the following circumstances: The negroes were walking down his fence, when they took no notice of, further than to make some impudent replies, when Kinney fired several shots at them, wounding each, one in the arm the other in the leg. We understand Kinney has not been molested.

Gen. D. C. Buell, who has been journeying in Lexington, Ky., for several days, was honored by his many friends and admirers there with a splendid complimentary dinner at the Phoenix Hotel on Friday evening. Remarks appropriate for the occasion and the times were made by Hon. George S. Shanklin, General John P. Houston, James B. Beck, General Leslie Combs, Dr. W. S. Chipley, and others, to which General Buell replied in a beautiful speech, expressing the hope that all of the States would soon be restored to their former positions of equality and power with the Government.

Military Affairs in Kentucky.

We publish below the proclamation of the Mayor of Lexington, and Gen. Brinslin's order, as well as several telegrams from Washington, the last of which endorses Gen. Palmer's Administration in our State.

"NOTICE.—The congregation of colored persons in this city, claimed to be slaves, by the neighboring farmers and others, has become an evil of such magnitude as to require correction. It is, therefore, hereby notified to such owners and claimants, that unless such colored persons are removed from the city to the homes of the claimants, by the 25th day of this month, legal proceedings will be instituted, under the State law, to compel compliance. The City Marshal and his assistants shall at once make out a roll of the age, sex and claimant of all colored persons going at large in this city, and hand a copy to the City Attorney, for proper legal proceedings.

"JOSEPH WINGATE, Mayor.

"October 17, 1865."

"HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, DEP'T KENTUCKY,"

"Lexington, Ky., October 20, 1865."

"To the Mayor of the City of Lexington, Ky.:"

"SIR:—In accordance with instructions, this day received from Major General Palmer, commanding Department of Kentucky, I desire to call your attention to a certain proclamation, purporting to be issued by you, 'notifying all owners or claimants of slaves, that, unless they remove them before the 25th inst., legal proceedings will be instituted against them,' and to inform you that this shows a total disregard of the rights of these persons, who were once slaves, and a determination to reduce them to the condition from which they have just escaped; and that the military authorities will protect all the people of this city, to which your proclamation alludes, and that no portion of them can be seized and removed from the city, at the mere will of persons who may choose to call themselves owners or claimants; that, without discussing the question whether there is, in point of law, any person in the State who can be truthfully called the owner of any other person, the wives and children of discharged soldiers, and soldiers now in service are under the special protection of the military authorities, and all people of the State are presumed to be free, and will be treated accordingly, until orders are received to the contrary.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN S. BRINSLIN,

"Brig. Gen. Com."

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Since the abrogation of martial law, no colored persons are allowed to cross on the ferries on the Ohio river unless known to the ferryman to be free. Not more than one in a hundred can cross. What shall I do?

JOHN M. PALMER,

Major General.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

On yesterday ferries across the Ohio refused to carry colored persons on passes issued under Department Orders, No. 32. I have ordered the post commandant here to compel them to do so. The alarm amongst the negroes upon the report of the withdrawal of martial law, of which I have no official information, renders this course necessary. Am I right? Immediate.

JOHN M. PALMER,

Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:

Yours dispatched in respect to ferry passes have been very maturely considered, and it is not perceived that the Department can properly interfere.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:

Major-General Thomas having reported in favor of your retaining the command in Kentucky, and approving your administration of the department the President has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal.

By order of the President,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

A. A. General.

General Brinslin writes from Lexington, on the 21st inst., in reference to a statement that there are 20,000 colored troops in Kentucky: "We have but 10,000, and 4,000 are now being mustered out. There are not quite 2,000 white troops in the State, and when the muster, out is now going on are completed, there will not be over 7,000 troops left in the State." The statement that there were 20,000 colored troops in the State was made to the President by a delegation of Kentuckians, and based upon the report of the Medical Director of the State.

Hon. Humphrey Marshall is at New Orleans, and intends to become a member of the bar of that city.

A dispatch from Lexington, Ky., to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated 23d inst., says:

A meeting of Union men was held at General Brinslin's headquarters, on Saturday afternoon. The meeting was held with closed doors, and the proceedings kept from the public. Hon. Sam'l McKee, M. C., Dr. Beckwith, Hon. Milton Rice, D. S. Goodloe, Gen. Burbridge, and other leading Union men were present.

The Lexington Observer & Reporter, of Wednesday last, says:

"The failure of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company was a severe blow to the prosperity of both places, but particularly so to Maysville. The road is in the hands of owners who have ample means to complete it, and from conversations with some of the principal parties we believe that it only needs a little encouragement to induce them to do so. That the road when once finished would yield a profitable return, besides being highly beneficial to the public, is, we think, beyond doubt. Some movement ought to be made to resuscitate the enterprise. If the present owners are not willing to go on with it, steps should be taken to vacate their charter and let it be done by those who are. It is ten or twelve years since they have done nothing towards its completion. They will have no right to complain should they find the public patient exhausted."

Oil has been struck at the depth of forty feet on Indian Creek, Hancock county, Ky., 4 miles from Havesville, and 13 miles from the Ohio. The land belongs to Messrs. Hogg and Little, and the well, to H. W. Allison. There is great excitement in the neighborhood.

The Evansville Journal is informed that outrages upon citizens are of frequent occurrence in the regions of Kentucky lying between this and the Cumberland river. Parties are passing through the country and seizing men and hanging them up until they consent to divulge where their money is concealed. They then rob them and let them go. The perpetrators should be hunted down and shot or hanged.

The Pope, in his recent allocation declares against Free Masonry, and all other secret orders. It is estimated that there are two hundred thousand Catholic Free Masons in Europe.

A great fire had occurred in Charleston, on the 18th inst., by which property, in the business part of the city, was destroyed to the value of \$100,000. Thirty or forty persons were buried beneath a falling wall, and many of them killed.

The U. S. naval expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were \$112,000,000. This year they will not exceed \$23,000,000.

All of the wood work in Ford's Theater, Washington, has been removed, and workmen have nearly completed three arch floors of brick masonry, and the basement also of brick. The building will be perfectly fire-proof, and a cast iron stairway will be erected from the first floor to the third floor in the southeast corner of the building.

Miscellaneous Items.

A large number of female postmasters were appointed during last month to occupy offices in the Southern States.

Complaints are made at Washington that Government agents, knowing that their last chance will soon be closed in the South, are taking every dishonest means to make money.

Gen. Pillow has had 6,000 acres of Arkansas land restored to him by the President. It had been forfeited for confiscation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue gold notes.

The potato disease is making such progress in Great Britain that it is affecting finances. The cattle plague also has its influence, capitalists apprehending a necessity for imports of meat and breadstuffs to supply the deficiency arising from these causes.

The citizens of San Antonio, Texas, held a public meeting August 16, 1865, for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription by the people of the State to provide a home and a competency for Gen. J. B. Hood, he being so disabled by wounds and injuries received during the late war as to be unable to provide the means of living for himself.

It is said that the rebel officers now in Mexico under Maximilian, have refused to fight under his banner, saying that they will fight under no flag but the United States.

A sweet little girl was drowned in a stream in Covington a few days since. She was in the act of drawing a bucket of water when she fell in and was drowned.

George Sanders, on being last week as a witness before the Montreal court trying the attempted kidnapper of himself, remarked, among other things in his testimony, "I am one of those who adhered to the Southern Confederacy, and don't mean to abandon it."

The directors of the Bank of Virginia have adopted a resolution that the bank will redeem its circulating notes and pay deposits standing on the 1st of July, 1861, as they do now, at the rate of twenty-five cents in coin, or the equivalent in currency per dollar, or will advance sixteen cents per dollar in coin, or the equivalent in currency, to such holder and on such deposits, the parties to receive in addition a ratable proportion of such amount as may be realized and made available from the assets of the bank for distribution, when its affairs can be brought to a close.

A New Yorker, who owns largely in coal stocks, gets a cool \$1,000,000 a year in dividends. That accounts for the high prices.

A Sheriff's daughter out in Wisconsin lately released two prisoners and eloped with them while her father was away.

A child speaking of his home to a friend was asked, "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied, "where mother is!" Was ever a question more truthfully, beautifully, or touchingly answered?

Texas papers estimate that there will not be more than half a crop. The cotton of that State that was raised by the Germans is said to be cleaner and of finer quality than that grown by slaves.

Sixty or seventy oil-wells have been opened at Oil Spring Village, Canada West, near Sarnia Station, on the Grand Trunk Railroad. All are producing in paying quantities. No flowing wells have been discovered. The land is held at almost fabulous prices.

An agonizing story is told of a vain New York young lady, who, dissatisfied with her good but irregular teeth, had fifteen of them pulled out to make room for a new and false set. In vain the dentist wished to spare her eye-teeth. She would have them out. Nervous prostration followed the operation, and she died a victim to her pride, and leaving the set of false teeth she had ordered uncolored for.

Richmond officials have been informed that they must assume the care of the destitute persons in the city, who are now supported by the Government at an expense of \$200 per day.

As an instance of the extent of the drought in New England, the Fall River (Mass.) Monitor mentions the fact that a mill in East Greenwich, R. I., has been paying \$25 a day for water to keep up steam.

Caterpillars have done great damage to the Louisiana cotton crop. The yield will be far below the average.

Rev. Dr. N. B. Crocker, the oldest Episcopal minister in the United States, died at Providence, R. I., on the 19th inst., aged 84.

A delegation from South Carolina are here asking that the order for removing the contrabands from the Sea Islands on the coast of South Carolina be temporarily suspended. It is proposed to colonize these freedmen in a short time, if the order restoring these lands to their owners is suspended, on some of the public lands in Florida.

The Sandwich Register of Saturday last says the steamer Island Queen brought over from Kelley's Island the day before, ten tons of grapes. There were, perhaps, not less than twenty tons of grapes shipped from that city Saturday morning, and still the picking on the island has hardly commenced.

A petition has been sent Governor Wells from citizens in North Louisiana, asking him to take steps to prevent the threatened negro insurrection in that locality, of two negro regiments raised by Banks, which have been disbanded. It is said they retain their organization, notwithstanding the disbandment.

General Grant is said to have written to Kirby Smith, tendering him a parole in Cuba, upon the same terms as the other rebel officers of his rank.

Owing to the long and severe drouth, the inhabitants of New York City are living in the disagreeable prospect of having their water rationed reduced within a few days to less than two thirds the present supply. Croton river is reduced to its lowest stage.

LIBERAL.—The Eufaula (Ala.) News says a colored minister of one of the churches of Savannah, Ga., recently paid a visit to some of his philanthropic brethren of the North to obtain the funds with which to build a church in that city, and after a great deal of trouble, succeeded in getting "thirty" seven dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A Card to Invalids.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to anyone who needs it. Free of Charge. Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bank House,

New York City.

Wanted!

A GOOD practical Draftsman.—To one who has had experience in a first class Copper Plate Engraving, and can come well recommended, a liberal salary will be paid. Apply to the subscriber at Midway, Woodford county, Ky.

J. P. GRAY.

Oct. 20-31.

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the barrel. We will exchange Flour made of old Wheat for new Wheat.

C. S. BRENT & SON.

Oct. 20-31.

For Rent,

Office on Bank Row lately occupied by G. & R. T. Davis. Apply to

HENRY SPEARS.

Oct. 20-31.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

HATS,

CAPS, TRUNKS,

VALISES, &C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that we have received and have on hand, a very large and elegant stock of

CLOTHING,

Such as the very best

Beaver Over-Coats,

PETER SHAM, and a variety of others, too numerous to mention. A general assortment of

Business Suits,

FINE BLACK COATS & PANTS.

And all kinds of other Clothing. We have a handsome assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

SUCH AS

SHIRTS,

And other UNDER-CLOTHING. A superior stock of

Trunks and Valises,

And a superior article of

HATS & CAPS.

We are prepared to have

Clothing Made to Order

In the latest fashion and of superior workmanship on short notice.

We invite our friends, and the public generally to call at the

New Block, opp. Paris Hotel,

And next door to Smalley's Hat Store, where we are satisfied, that we can

Sell Goods at Lower Rates

Than any house in town. All our goods are of good quality and are warranted to give entire satisfaction, being made up in the best style and quality. We are determined to offer such bargains as will make it to the interest of purchasers to buy of us.

STEINFELD & SHEFFMON.

Paris, Oct. 15, 1865.

SHEET MUSIC!

WE wish to inform the citizens of Paris and Bourbon county, that our stock of well selected

SHEET MUSIC

has arrived. The public will do well to examine same and you may rest satisfied that you can get everything as cheap as in the cities of Cincinnati or New York.

AMENDE & BRO.

Paris, Oct. 6-6w.

GREAT BARGAINS

-AT-

FRANK & SHEFFMON'S.

WE HAVE ON HANDS AND ARE DAILY receiving a new and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,

Which we bought in New York before the late advance in Goods, which enables us to supply our customers at

Very Low Rates.

Our Stock consists of a large and well selected stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

BLACK AND FANCY

DRESS SILKS,

French and English

MERINOS,

PLAIN,

PLAID, & FIGURED POPLINS,

All qualities and kinds

Black and Colored Alpaca,

Figured and Plain

" " " All-Wool Delaines.

" " " Muslin

A Large Stock of

PLAIN & FANCY CASSIMERES,

Black and Colored

CLOTHS,

BEAVER

OVER-COATING,

Silk, Plush, and

VELVET VESTINGS,

Also, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of

White and Colored

FLANNELS,

LINSEYS,

JEANS,

Brown & Bleached Muslins,

LADIES'

HOOP & BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS,

NUBIAS,

HOODS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. In fact, every thing found in a Dry Goods and Notion House.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. If you don't see what you want call for it.

FRANK & SHEFFMON.

Paris, Oct. 13, 1865.

PURE OLD APPLE

-AND-

Peach Brandy,

For Medical Purposes.

For sale by

N. B. RION.

Oct. 13-14.

PETER NEFF & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND

IMPORTERS OF CUTLERY,

No. 93, Pearl St.,

Between Vine and Race Sts.,

CINCINNATI, O.

WE HAVE now in store a large and very handsome stock of

Pocket Cutlery,

At Low Prices.

Also, a full and complete assortment of

THEIR OWN AND R. HUNTER'S

Butcher Knives,

-AND-

TABLE CUTLERY,

At the prices of Eastern Manufacturers.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13-14.

To the Public!

OUR Mr. J. P. Bashford is now in New York purchasing our Fall and Winter Stock. We will have a fine assortment of all goods in our line in a few days.

J. P. BASHFORD & CO.

Oct. 6, 1865.

Wm. Kenney, M. D.,

THE WESTERN CITIZEN

The Liberty Line that gives the power of offering life to slaves and freedom to the oppressed is now open without it—Cowan

PARIS, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1865.

We invite attention to the article upon our page, in relation to the Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad. The President of the Company, Mr. P. G. Finn, of Erie, Pa., in a letter to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, dated Oct. 16, says:

"The Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad Company are now fully organized, and are now negotiating with European capitalists with very flattering prospects of bringing a sufficient amount of capital into the treasury of the Company to construct and equip the road at an early day. This is the route contemplated by the Company. Starting at Paris and running through or near Irvine, then Southwardly to the Tennessee line. The oil and mineral developments now being made in Kentucky will have a bearing upon the route adopted by the Company. We intend to push this road through to its terminus at an early day. If satisfactory arrangements are not made with the European capitalists referred to, we will open the books for subscription in Cincinnati. We expect the agent of the parties spoken of by next steamer, when the negotiations will be entered into fully."

A letter from Estill Springs, Ky., published in connection with the above, gives the following route for the road:

"The route, in my judgment, from Paris, would be up the valley of Stoner creek, leaving Winchester, Ky., to the right in going south, then over on to the waters of Lulburg creek, striking near Kiddville, Clarke county, Ky.; thence along the Indian old field to Lulburg, crossing it at the mouth of Old Field Branch, thence over a gentle rise to French Creek, a tributary of Red river, thence along the valley of French creek to Red river, thence crossing Red river below the mouth of French creek into Estill county, thence along the base of the mountains to or near Irvine, Ky., thence crossing Kentucky River at Mouth Station, Camp Creek, thence up to War Fork Station, Camp Creek to Turkey Point, thence taking the main divide between the waters of the South Fork of Kentucky river and Rock Castle river, continuing it, crossing Sexton Creek, thence to Manchester, or near it, the salt works in Clay county; thence up the valley of Goose creek to the main divide between the waters of the Kentucky and Cumberland rivers, thence passing through or over the divide to Richmond creek, thence down it to Barlowville, thence up the valley of the Cumberland to Cumberland Ford, thence crossing the Cumberland, and then up Yellow creek to Cumberland Gap; thence to Knoxville, connecting with the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and with the Abingdon road, &c. This is the most feasible route, from Irvine, Ky., up the main Kentucky river by Proctor, Ky., and thence up south fork of Kentucky river, and thence to Manchester, is a good route, but not equal to Station Creek and Dividing ridge route named. But few tunnels will have to be made on the proposed route. You reach inexpressible coal and iron mines and fields, passing through them from the time you pass Irvine Ky., twelve or fourteen miles; in fact, passing through fine iron lands from French Creek to Cumberland Gap, and fine forests of oak, pine, cedar, poplar, walnut, chest-nut, &c., from the valley of Red river on to the Gap, passing through a country susceptible of settlement and cultivation, &c., and reaching Cincinnati all Eastern Kentucky coal, iron, oil, salt, timber, advantages of water power, &c., making it the cheapest route to you in every respect, and one certain to secure to you boundless trade and wealth."

The latest intelligence from Europe, in regard to cholera, says the N. Y. Times, "shows that we in America, must begin to 'shut our house in order.' The only point of doubt this far about the present invasion of cholera, with medical men, has been whether it was more than an epidemic of the Mediterranean basin. Till recently, the disease had not left the shores of that sea. In Italy, no inland towns had been attacked, and even cities in the fifth century condition, such as Verona, had altogether escaped the pestilence. France had, indeed, been assailed, but it was on the coast—at Marseilles. Now, however, we hear of cases in the interior of Italy, and above all, the news reaches us that cholera has broken out in Paris and other parts of interior France. It cannot be long probably before cases are reported in England. Winter is not necessarily a safeguard against it, nor extreme cold. In the great attack of 1830, the pestilence raged all Winter frightfully in St. Petersburg, and broke out in England first in October, remaining fatal, as it were, till the next Spring, and then raging through the cities of Great Britain. It did not appear here till June. It is not improbable that as the season is so far advanced before it has reached Paris, its ravages may be but slight this Autumn, and next Spring may witness its reappearance in Western Europe. If that shall prove the fact, the pestilence will inevitably cross the ocean, and appear here next summer. Physicians already notice a certain choleric aspect to diseases this year—a peculiarity said often to precede a general attack of Asiatic cholera. If this mysterious agency which produces cholera—this current or wave of invisible fungi or animalcules or malaria is on its progress around the world, no quarantine or exclusion can shut it out. In the first invasion it broke out in New York soon after it appeared in Montreal."

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, by order of the Secretary, has issued a circular to the chiefs of all the Treasury bureaus directing them to notify all the clerks that the hours for office duty are between nine and four, which hours they are expected to devote to their business. An examination is to be instituted into the qualifications of all the clerks, and the not efficient or industrious will be removed by disabled officers and soldiers.

The Fenian Congress in session at Philadelphia, have adopted a new Constitution which effects radical changes, abolishing the office of Head Center, and creating a President and Military, Naval and Financial Bureaus, and a Secretary of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments must be made by the President, and all appropriations must be ratified by the Senate. The new Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instrument as their model. Besides the Military Board and Secretaries, the Constitution provides for an Assistant Inspector General for each State.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 24, says:— "There is a great desire to possess the bonds of the Irish Republic, and extravagant premiums are offered for them. It is said that a lady proposed to give \$500 for \$100 in bonds of the first number. There are five denominations of them and they are of superior engraving. The company deem their execution a triumph in art. An accessible and commodious building is to be obtained in New York for the Irish government. The general directors and officers of the government will occupy it. All have made up their minds that American Fenianism will move on now on a larger and more telling scale."

President Johnson sent the following dispatch in relation to the repudiation of the rebel debt, to W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:—

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1865. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:— Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion to which they were opposed. Those who have given their names for the obligation of the State in violation of law, constitution, and will of the people, must meet their fate. It is a misfortune that cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States. I repeat that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of the indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of United States will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Post, dated Washington, Oct. 24, says:— Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, says he will not put on the list of members the name of any person claiming to be elected from a State that has been in the rebellion. To do so, he says, he would be deciding one of the most important questions before Congress, and let in eighty Southern members at the outset to vote upon the subject of their recognition, and would end the controversy in their favor at once.

A dispatch from Washington, dated Oct. 24, says:— "Secretary McCulloch intimates that if the expenditures of the War Department for the next year are reduced in the same ratio as in the estimate by the Secretary of the Navy for his Department, the total expenditures of the Government, exclusive of interest on the public debt, will be brought within \$100,000,000."

A dispatch, dated St. Louis, Mo., October 24, says:— "The Indians of the plains are on the rampage again. As fast as the troops are withdrawn the Indians follow in their track, committing depredations and spreading desolation wherever they go. On Friday last a party of them attacked a train at Bull's Station, a few miles west of Julesburg, ran off the stock, and killed one man. Yesterday they killed three men, and wounded several others. At Alkali, 50 miles this side of Julesburg, the overland mail coaches have again stopped running. These outrages were doubtless committed by the same band, and indicate that they design to break up the northern route of travel, if possible. A gentleman just from that region, says it is their avowed determination, and in the present unprotected condition of the route, they can do no doubt accomplish it. If something is not speedily done by the Government to keep this road open, travel will not only be suspended, but telegraphic communication with the Pacific coast cut off."

A dispatch, dated Washington, October 22, says:— The proposition to increase the regular army has been fully discussed at the army headquarters here, by Gens. Grant, Thomas, Meade, Hancock and others, and Gen. Grant will recommend that it be increased to seventy-five thousand men; the infantry force to consist of forty regiments of one battalion each. The plan is also favored by Secretary Stanton.

A dispatch, dated Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, says:— A startling discovery has been made in this city within the last few days. A large number of thieves have been deprecatory around the city for some time past; all efforts to catch them have been unavailing until lately. It has been ascertained that there are five different caves under the city, which are occupied by thieves, burglars and counterfeiters. The McNamey vault, in the graveyard, has been under guard and men set to work to effect an entrance to the cave. As fast as earth is removed fresh earth is thrown up from the inside of the vault. This is the same cave that Murrell and his gang occupied when engaged in running off negroes and horses. The affair has been kept secret, but leaked out in spite of the military.

A year ago it was reported that the McNamey tomb was used as a place to store plunder, and it is currently reported that a lake, covering five acres and very deep, is directly under the city. One man swears to having thoroughly explored the entire cavern from one end to the other. A guard has been stationed over the Acker and Harden tombs. The locksmith gives his opinion that the lock of the McNamey tomb has been used recently. The entrance looks like a fissure in the rock. The discovery originated from the fact that quite a number of murders have been committed in the immediate vicinity, which led to an investigation disclosing the above fact.

A dispatch, dated New York, Oct. 23, says:— "Henry Ward Beecher yesterday delivered a sermon in which he gave his unqualified indorsement of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy, urged forbearance and kindness toward the South, insisting they must regulate negro suffrage for themselves, discountenanced northern interference, claimed we must have confidence in the loyal professions of the Southerners, and that their self-respect must not be offended. He also put forth kind words for General Lee."

Mr. John Hoppy, of the Nashville Banner, gives the following account of his application to the President for pardon:— "Had a personal interview with the Chief Magistrate, and asked him for a small pardon, if he had any more left. Chief Magistrate wanted to know what position I held in the rebel army. The answer was faint, somewhat hesitating, and a little shaky. I said 'quartermaster.' Chief Magistrate chuckled and turned his head to conceal a sardonic smile. 'My ancient and venerable friend,' he said, 'you think that your department of the rebellion endangered the Union cause, your innocence is a pardon in itself.'"

The homestead of the late Edward Everett, in Boston, together with articles of household furniture, including pictures, busts, &c., were sold on the 19th inst., at auction under the direction of the Probate Court. The real estate comprised 4,113 square feet of ground with the mansion, and sold to Francis B. Hays, Esq., for \$13 85 per square foot, bringing the snug sum of \$56,971 48. There was a considerable crowd of bidders composed chiefly of the admirers of the scholar and statesman who desired some memento from the homestead which he so long occupied. A statette of Daniel Webster brought \$30, while one of the same kind of Henry Clay brought only \$10 50. The many articles sold brought rather low prices. A mahogany center table sold for only \$9, and a valuable pair of globes, celestial and terrestrial, only \$23. In the line of curiosities, a large pair of buck's horns sold for \$1 75. A rifle captured from the rebels at Ft. Henry, \$3 25. A cannon ball from the battlefield of New Orleans was knocked down at \$3 25, and another fired in the volley 'head round the world' at Lexington, was sold for \$3. Bound volumes of newspapers of the first quarter of the present century, including several years of the Daily Advertiser, brought \$1 40 each.

The Government Cotton Agent sold last week in New York, 8,000 bales of cotton, which brought \$1,200,000 in gold. The whole amount realized from cotton sales by the Government during the past year is six or seven millions of dollars in coin. The price of cotton, says the National Intelligencer, has advanced considerably since last July, and it is likely still further to advance. The prospect for a cotton crop for the present is very dull. It will hardly reach eight hundred thousand bales. The remnant of cotton in the South does not exceed six or eight hundred thousand bales, according to the estimates of Southern producers and factors, though the domestic and foreign purchaser make a much higher estimate. It is well understood that the crop of the present year will be the smallest that has been made for a number of years. The temporary disorganization of slave labor and absence of other labor will reduce the crop to less than a million of bales. The price of cotton is therefore advancing, and must reach a very high figure by the next year.

Lord Palmerston is said to be so sick that he has to be lifted into and out of his bed, which would seem to point to his soon being placed in that bed from which there is no lifting. He has some other complaint than that, and besides old age. He entered his 82nd year on the 20th of this month. Lord Derby, who is sixty, is also very sick, there being no mistake as to his sufferings being caused by the gout. Thus the leader of the opposition is disabled at the same time with the premier. The deaths of two such men would cause a sensation throughout the world.

All statements that the Treasury Department has been, or is, paying money to various States on account of their expenditures for war purposes during the war, are entirely untrue. The accounts of various States are passing through the Auditor's and Comptroller's offices, but no payments of any kind are being made to any State.

Circumstances frequently occur which render it of great interest both to the government and to private parties, to be able to trace government securities. It is therefore very desirable that banks and all persons dealing in these securities should keep a record of each separate transaction in them, stating the name of the person, firm or institution of whom they were purchased or to whom sold, their location, the kind of security and its series, date, denomination and number.

A Canadian paper says that orders have been received by the Belgian for the purchase of oats and barley in Canada for the home market. This is a new feature of the grain trade, rendered necessary by the short crops this year in Europe and the United States; and, in view of the probable abrogation of the reciprocity treaty next March, is a pleasant feature. It is estimated that the difference between the price of oats and barley in England and Canada, at the present time, is sufficiently large to make a trade between the two countries profitable to the Canadian producers.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald says "Benjamin G. Humphreys is the only Whig ever elected Governor of Mississippi. He was not elected on that issue, however. The probabilities are that had he been put forward on that issue he would have been left out in the cold. We simply mention it as a fact for history—one of those events, which mark the changes in the political feelings of the States. It might also be mentioned as another singular fact, that the entire Congressional delegation just elected to the House of Representatives are also Whigs. With rare exceptions the Mississippi delegations before the war were unanimously Democratic."

S. T. Glover, who persisted in practicing law in St. Louis, in defiance of the Constitutional test oath, which he refused to take, believing it to be unjust and oppressive, was indicted, found guilty, and fined \$500. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court. It is noticeable that the Judge who found him guilty and assessed the fine, shares Mr. Glover's opinion of the new Constitution.

The complete census of New York City shows a population of 722,569. There is an excess of females of 44,587. The colored population is 9,060.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican makes the following remarks upon the verdict of Connecticut, against negro suffrage:— "If there had been any doubt before as to what Congress might or might not do in the matter, the decision of Connecticut settles it. There will be no attempt to force negro suffrage on the Southern States by Federal authority, or to exclude Representatives and Senators from States that have not granted this right to their freedmen. It would be too absurd to pretend that their State governments are not republican, in the sense of the Constitution, because colored citizens are excluded from the suffrage, when a New England State has just voted that negro suffrage is not republican, either in the State or party sense with her. Nor would it be less preposterous to say to southern men that we cannot trust them to do justice to the freed negroes unless they can protect themselves by the ballot, while we can trust ourselves to do justice to our own colored citizens without that protection. In fact, the decision of Connecticut postpones the whole question, as a national one, making it necessary to argue the question for years to come, for it is one of the things that will be agitated until settled."

About \$5,000,000 were required last year to pay pensions. The estimates for the next year will be considerably above \$10,000,000. The official returns published in Paris shows that from the beginning of the season, on the first day of October, to the end of August last, the number of manufactures in operation producing sugar from beet-root was three hundred and ninety-eight—thirty-two more than at the corresponding date of last year. The quantity of sugar made was 194,014 tons, and adding quantity on hand, and entries, the total to be disposed of was 160,192 tons, which was 42,795 more than at the end of August, 1864.

The majority of the delegates elected to the Florida State Convention are in favor of the Government plan of reconstruction.

CATTLE MARKETS. NEW YORK, October 24. BEEF CATTLE—First quality, \$17 50; fair to medium, \$14 00; inferior, \$10 00; inferior, \$11 00; 12 00; 13 00; 14 00; 15 00; 16 00; 17 00; 18 00; 19 00; 20 00; 21 00; 22 00; 23 00; 24 00; 25 00; 26 00; 27 00; 28 00; 29 00; 30 00; 31 00; 32 00; 33 00; 34 00; 35 00; 36 00; 37 00; 38 00; 39 00; 40 00; 41 00; 42 00; 43 00; 44 00; 45 00; 46 00; 47 00; 48 00; 49 00; 50 00; 51 00; 52 00; 53 00; 54 00; 55 00; 56 00; 57 00; 58 00; 59 00; 60 00; 61 00; 62 00; 63 00; 64 00; 65 00; 66 00; 67 00; 68 00; 69 00; 70 00; 71 00; 72 00; 73 00; 74 00; 75 00; 76 00; 77 00; 78 00; 79 00; 80 00; 81 00; 82 00; 83 00; 84 00; 85 00; 86 00; 87 00; 88 00; 89 00; 90 00; 91 00; 92 00; 93 00; 94 00; 95 00; 96 00; 97 00; 98 00; 99 00; 100 00; 101 00; 102 00; 103 00; 104 00; 105 00; 106 00; 107 00; 108 00; 109 00; 110 00; 111 00; 112 00; 113 00; 114 00; 115 00; 116 00; 117 00; 118 00; 119 00; 120 00; 121 00; 122 00; 123 00; 124 00; 125 00; 126 00; 127 00; 128 00; 129 00; 130 00; 131 00; 132 00; 133 00; 134 00; 135 00; 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The Apple Tree in the Lane.

It stood close by where on leafy boughs
The gate swung back from the dusky lane;
When the crows came home when the dusky eve
Its branches thrived over hill and plain.
Its branches, knotty and gnarled by time,
Waved to and fro in the idle breeze.
When the light clouds showed over the blushing crown
Of blossoms bright for the apple trees.

Its shadow fell o'er the crystal stream
That all the long, bright summer days,
Like a silver thread, mid the waving grass,
Reflected back the golden rays.
Of the noonday sun that maddly stung
To drink the foam of the brooklet's surge.
But the light clouds showed over the blushing crown
Till the glad brook laughed as it glided by.

Never was the apple fair so sweet,
Golden russet striped with red,
As those that fell on the yielding turf
When she shook the branches overhead.
A tempting place for youthful friends
Was the apple tree in days of yore,
And the light clouds showed over the blushing crown
Till the glad brook laughed as it glided by.

And when the warm October sun
Shone on the maple's scarlet robe,
As those that fell on the yielding turf
When she shook the branches overhead.
The dark pines rise above the plain—
But the one we prize for the apple tree
Is the apple tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed, and crows no more
Come home at night through the grassy lane;
Where the gate swung back from the dusky lane,
I stand and gaze on the far plain.
No more we live to the music low
Of the crystal stream as it ripples on,
And the apple tree in the pasture lane
Is but a dream of the day by gone.

A young widow was asked why she was
going to get married so soon after the death
of her first husband. "Oh, I," said she,
"do it to get my portion of my first husband
on account of dear Tom."

"What do you intend to do with Jefferson Davis?" asked an Englishman of a returned soldier the other day. "It would be blasted cruel to hang him, you know. Now, what do you intend to do with him?" The soldier replied that they proposed to remove the Island of St. Helena, and shut him up there as the English did Napoleon.

A shoemaker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was that the soles were a little too thick. "Oh, that is all," replied Crispin, "put on the boots and the objection will gradually wear away."

A lady applied to Reynolds, the philanthropist, in behalf of an orphan. "After he had given liberally, she said: 'When he is old enough I will teach him to name and thank his benefactor.' "Stop," said the good man, "reluctant at mistake; we do not thank the donor, we thank the donor. Teach him to thank Him who giveth the clouds and the rain."

A good story is told of a country gentleman, who for the first time, heard an Episcopal Bishop preach. He had read much of the aristocracy of the Church, and when he returned home he was asked if the people were struck up. "Shaw! no," replied he, "they were the minister preached in his shirt sleeves!"

The London Times makes the following not very creditable admission, when it says "drinking has become so interwoven with the life and soul of every Englishman that it is impossible to think of closing grog shops on election days is simply inadmissible."

A leading western merchant, addicted to old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up in a room over his store "to sleep it off." One of these occasions he gave his partner special orders not to allow any one to go into his room. "But," said he hesitatingly, "if my wife comes down you may let her in—she's a particular friend of mine!"

We have a great many things, Dr. Guthrie says, taught in the schools now—physiology, philology, craniology, geology, and what the better is a girl for it all when she becomes a tradesman's wife? She cannot daub her stockings, bake her bread, boil a potato or light a fire. When I see a servant make two or three attempts to light a fire, I am tempted to say: My good friend, let me try and do it for you. I do not, remember, despise those ologies; but I am for stitching, lacing, and biology."

Many of our readers will remember the fatal duel in 1858, between two members of Congress, Messrs. Graves, of Kentucky, and Cillier, of Maine, in which the latter was killed. In a letter to a friend, in 1844, Mr. Graves said: "I will add, with the most unaffected sincerity, that, in a community where public sentiment sanctions this practice, (duelling,) it requires a much higher order of courage to refuse to fight than it does to fight; and if I have one ardent wish which is greater than any other on this subject, it is that, if I shall ever be so situated, I may find myself possessed of that higher order of courage."

The Boston Commonwealth tells a good story, to the effect that some six or seven years ago Mr. W., a friend and admirer of Rev. Theodore Parker, was walking in Winter street, one Sunday morning, reading a paper, a gentleman stepped up and asked him if he would direct him to Trinity Church. Mr. W. did so, adding at the same time, "I perceive you are a stranger, and if you will step into Music Hall, my honor for it you will hear more truth in one half hour than has been dealt out in Trinity Church in twenty-five years." The stranger thanked Mr. W. with a bland smile, saying, "Excuse me, sir, but I am going to officiate in that church, in an humble way, myself, this morning!" Mr. W. passed on, with a low whistle.

Ladies, when being courted, ought not object to the moderate use of tobacco. They should recollect that where there is a flame there must be smoke.

Two or three persons in Auburn, N. Y., have been lately stung by a large worm infesting tomato vines, death ensuing within a few hours.

"How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?" asked an amiable spouse of her husband. "Till he got a wife" was the calm reply.

"How fish hang around the bait till they are hooked!" said an old gentleman, as he pushed through a crowd of fops waiting the egress of the ladies at a church door.

"All bitters have heating tendency or effect," said a doctor to a young lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you, doctor?" inquired the lady.

NEW STORE!

On Main Street,
Opposite the Court House,
Paris, Ky.

MAY & WILLIAMS
ARE NOW RECEIVING A
NEW STOCK

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Dress Goods,
French Merinos,
French Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, &c., &c.

WOOL PLAIDS,

Delaines,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, &c., &c.

ELEGANT

DRESS SILKS,
STANDARD

BROWN SHEETINGS,

PRINTS
AND

Bleached Cottons,

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

NOTIONS,

Embroideries,
White Goods,
Linen Handkerchiefs,

TABLE LINENS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
NUBIAS,

Hoods,
Flannels,
Blankets,

SHAWLS,

LACES,
RIBBONS,

CORSETS! CORSETS!

HOOP SKIRTS,
FURNISHING GOODS,

Which we offer
At the Lowest Terms,
MAY & WILLIAMS,
Main Street, opp. the Court House,
Sept. 29, 1865.

BOOT & SHOE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris, and the public generally, that they have formed a partnership under the firm name of

HANEY & GAPER,
For the purpose of dealing in and manufacturing

BOOTS, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Their Shop is at the old stand of John Gaper, next door to McClintock & Davis' Grocery, MAIN STREET, PARIS, KY.

They are now opening a new, large, and well stocked store of

Ladies', Gents', and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of Every Description.

To which they call the especial attention of buyers, with the full belief that they can furnish as good an article at low rates as any house in Kentucky. Mr. GAPER will attend specially to the manufacturing department, and will

MAKE TO ORDER

All kinds of work for Gents' or Ladies' wear, of the very best material, and workmanship. Examine their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Terms, strictly cash. PETER HANEY, JOHN GAPER, Sept. 29, 1865.

Male Colts FOR SALE.

I HAVE one hundred and twenty-five Male Colts—selected—which I wish to sell. Le W. GAY, Clarke Co., Ky., Oct. 6-4w.

SISTERS' SCHOOL!

THE Sisters' School will re-open on Monday, September 4th, 1865. Terms for Tuition, \$15 and \$20; Music \$25. Boarding can be procured in the family. August 18-4f.

Flax Seed

WANTED, BY C. S. BRENT & SON, Sept. 29-4f.

NEW GOODS

W. W. MASSIE'S.

NEW

DRESS GOODS,

French Merinos,
French Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, &c., &c.

ELEGANT DRESS SILKS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's

UNDER-WEAR.

Cloaks and Shawls,
IN NEWEST STYLE.

GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS!

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

NOTIONS.

All the Newest Paris Novelties.

We would call particular attention to our complete stock of French Work.

W. W. MASSIE,
Paris, Sept. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

W. A. DICKEY'S

NEW SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of the firm of Dingle & Dickey, I am now prepared to accommodate the public with everything in my line.

Saddles of all Descriptions.

Particular attention paid to the celebrated SPURGEON SPRING SADDLE.

On this Saddle, I challenge the State, having worked for years as a journeyman on them, I consider none superior.

The McClellan, California, and Kilgour Saddles.

Constantly on hand and of the best quality. Side and Main Saddles, in great variety. Fine

Buggy and Carriage Harness.

Of superior quality. Fine Harness, of all kinds, such as Collars, Backbands, Bells, Hames, Cribbs, Blinds, Jockey, &c.

Both plain and fancy. Bits, Spurs, Blankets, Horse Covers, Saddle Bags, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c., rope, leather, and fancy web Hatties.

RIDING BRIEFS,

Leather of various kinds for sale. Cash paid for Hides, Fine Sheep Pelts, Tallow, Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, &c.

W. A. DICKEY,
Old stand opposite the Bourbon House, Main Street, Paris, Ky.
June 9th, 1865.

GROCERIES?

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH supply of

GROCERIES, consisting in part of

New Orleans Sugar, very nice, Yams, Refined Island Sugar, Stewart's very best Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Double Refined Sugars, Sugar-House Molasses, &c.

Stirrup, a superior article. Coffee, as good as it grows.

BUCKET, TUBS, BASKETS & BROOMS.

Tea, brown and black, a No. 1 article. Also, Powder, Shot, Caps and Lead, Wrought, Glass, and other articles. Candles, Star and Summer Pressed Tallow, Dried Peaches & Apples.

Together with a complete stock which we offer to our customers and the public as low as the market will allow these war times.

McCLINTOCK & DAVIS.

HARDWARE.

WE have also received in addition to our former stock, a well selected stock of

Which we invite the public to examine as we will sell low for cash or to punctual customers on 6 months' time. Accounts to fall due July and January.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS!

WE keep always a good stock of the best Coal Oil, also, Coal Oil Lamps, which we warrant to give satisfaction. It is useless to enumerate; we would just say, if you want any, call first on

McC & D,
January 16, 1863

LIVERY STABLE!

THE undersigned has opened the Stable, formerly connected with Tabbutt's Hotel, on the Corner of High and Church Streets, in Paris, as a Livery Stable, where he is prepared to keep horses by the day or week, on the most reasonable terms and pledges himself to give the best satisfaction. He will keep

HACKS, BUGGIES & SADDLE HORSES FOR HIRE.

His vehicles are all in good order, and his horses of the right sort. He hopes by attention to business and the management of his Stable, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

RODNEY BROCKINGS,
Oct. 6, 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHS & ALBUMS!

VERY RICH STYLES OF ALBUMS in great variety. Call and see our new stock. J. S. FRIZELL & CO., Oct. 23, 1863.

Family Flour

FOR SALE BY THE BARREL. C. S. BRENT & SON, Sept. 1, 1865-4f.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the

LUMBER BUSINESS,

Respectfully inform the public that we will keep constantly on hand for sale all kinds of

Rough & Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES,
FLOORING, SASH, BLINDS,
DOORS, LATHS,
GATE LUMBER,

Weather-Boarding, &c., &c.,

Which we will sell AT REDUCED PRICES.

Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

YARD NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT. TERMS CASH. TAYLOR & STUART, Aug. 18-3m.

SADDLERY

—AND—

HARNESS.

OUR NEW STAND!

W. H. WAINRIGHT & CO.,

HAVING PURCHASED THE LARGE and commodious room in which the Post Office was recently kept, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Paris and surrounding country that they have greatly enlarged their stock with everything connected with the

Saddle and Harness Business.

Such as Spurgeon's celebrated Spring Saddles, Mixes' Spring Saddles, Side Saddles, Kilgore Saddles, Plain Saddles, Military Saddles, Equine, also a large stock of Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Collars, Blankets, &c., &c. A good assortment of

BUGGY AND CARRIAGE HARNESS, and various other articles too numerous to mention which they will sell as low as any other house in Central Kentucky for the cash.

They wish to purchase a large lot of

DRY AND GREEN HIDES,

Sheep-Skins, and all kind of Furs, for which they will pay the very highest market price in cash.

done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH. W. H. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris, June 16, 1865-4f.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

Which we offer to our customers and the public generally. We intend keeping our stock complete and of the very best quality which we will sell as low as the market will allow. We have a large stock of our goods whether you purchase or not. Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. RION.

Clover & Timothy Seed.

LARGE LOT, JUST RECEIVED. AND for sale by N. B. RION, February 12, 1864.

SUGARS.

N. O. SUGAR, LOVERING'S CRUSHED, Granulated and Powdered Sugar, just received and for sale by N. B. RION.

COFFEE.

RIO, LA GUAYRA, AND JAVA. JUST RECEIVED and for sale by N. B. RION.

SYRUP.

IN BARRELS, 1/2 BARRELS, AND KEGS. Just received and for sale by N. B. RION.

MACKERAL.

IN BARRELS, 1/2 BARRELS, 1/4 BARRELS and Kits. Just received and for sale by N. B. RION.

CUTLERY.

POCKET KNIVES, BUTCHER KNIVES, and table cutlery. Just received and for sale by N. B. RION.

COAL OIL.

OF THE BEST QUALITY. JUST RECEIVED and for sale by N. B. RION.

CEDAR WARE.

CHURNS, TUBS, AND BUCKETS. JUST RECEIVED and for sale by N. B. RION.

NAILS.

FORTY KEGS, ASSORTED SIZES JUST RECEIVED and for sale by N. B. RION.

Violators of Law Attend!

WE hereby inform all persons who have, or shall hereafter employ, hire, trade with, or harbor any slave or slaves of ours—that we will on the full extent of the law, prosecute for every such offense of the person who so violates the laws of Kentucky.

B. J. CLAY, WM. CONN, JOHN A. GANO, HORACE BENTON, SIDNEY CLAY, JAS. T. WARE, B. F. FRANKS, Z. M. LAYSON, GEO. MOORE, A. KISER & CO., August 25-3m.

NOTICE.

WILL stand at my farm, on the Jacktown Road, 3 miles from Paris, A No. 1 JACK, Full 16 hands high, black and all right, at \$10 for a male colt, or \$10 paid when the mare is traded off or sold. Jennies will be put upon the same terms. B. E. YARSON, April 14, 1865.

\$50 REWARD.

STAYED or stolen from my house near Paris, on the night of the 10th inst., a BAY HORSE NULE, 4 years old, full 16 hands high, in thin order, rather light made, and marked with gear. I will give the above reward for the male delivered at my house. S. H. CLAY, Paris, May 26, 1865-4f.

Annals and Albums.

Together with a number of other articles, just such as you need, to be had very cheap, at the PARIS BOOK STORE.

NEWHOFF'S VARIETY STORE!!

THANKFUL FOR ALL PAST LIBERAL patronage to all my friends and customers they have bestowed upon me, I would now announce to them all, that I have on hand an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of anything and more than any other time before seen at my

VARIETY STORE!

I will call the attention of my friends to the fact that my prices, from this day on, are about from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than they have ever been before. Please give me a call and bring in your memoranda. You will be pleased to find everything together and save trouble to run all over town before you get them. I will now enumerate a few of my articles:

SEWING MACHINES

Of the latest styles,

HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, AND SETS,

EMBROIDERIES & LACES,

VELVET OF ALL GRADES,

SPOOL COTTON,

SILK, & THREAD,

Of all descriptions;

BUTTONS

Of all designs. Also, all sorts of latest

DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUCKLES AND BELTS.

MY TOYS

Are of the rarest variety you have seen yet. Come and see the nice DOLLS and BABIES—let your children see them any how. I have a fine variety, as

LAMP LAMPS,

Bird Cages, Corn Poppers, Blacking and Brushes of any description;

Soap, Kettles and Forks, Suspensory, Pocket Combs, Combs, the finest Razors and fixers, and thousands of other articles combined together and too tedious to mention.

Give me a call Ladies and Gents, as you will not regret it if you give me a visit.

Remember that my Variety Store is opposite the Paris Hotel, in my block of Stores.

L. PRICE.

A. NEWHOFF, Agt.

P. S.—All kinds of Musical Instruments can be had.

Paris, Sept. 8, 1865.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

AND

GLASSWARE STORE.

TAYLOR & WARREN

HAVING BOUGHT FORMAN & BRENT'S

STOCK OF GOODS,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hardware, Queensware and Glassware Business

AT THE

OLD STAND.

They have just purchased a new addition to the old stock, and have also a large assortment of

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

WILLOW-WARE